

(6) M - Recall and apply the equation for centripetal force
(7) S - Describe how to find the mass of an object using ideas about centripetal force
(8) C - Determine your own graphical method for finding the mass

Lesson 3. Exploring centripetal forces

SA **STARTER:** The Earth has a radius of 6400 km. If a person has a weight of 700 N, calculate the weight reading on the scale at the Equator.

○ 697.6 N
○ 724.2 N
○ 675.8 N
○ 702.5 N

Kilo 10³ **Support** - Review the equations from last lesson

Mega 10⁶

Giga 10⁹ **Ex 2** - Radius of moon is 1737km What would be the weight on the equator there?

Correct. 1 day = 86 400 s.
The centripetal force acting on the person is given by

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{700}{9.81} \times \frac{465^2}{6400 \times 10^3}$$

= 2.4 N

Therefore 2.5 N is subtracted from 700 N to give 697.6 N. For more information see Topic 16.3 Exploring centripetal forces.

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ACTIVITY 1: Complete the practical using the sheet.

Kilo 10³ **Support** - Draw your graph as large as possible to find an accurate gradient.

Mega 10⁶ **Ex 1** - Use the sheet with steps removed!

Giga 10⁹

3 Practical

Investigating circular motion

Procedure

1. Tie one end of the thread to a rubber bung and make a mark on the string at a distance of 50 cm from the bung.
2. Attach a 1.0 N weight at the other end of the string and swing the rubber bung in a horizontal circle at shoulder height. (The centripetal force on the bung is 1.0 N.)
3. Adjust the speed of the bung such that the radius r of the circle is equal to 50 cm and then continue to swing the bung at a constant speed.
4. Measure the time t for 10 revolutions of the bung.
5. Determine the speed v of the bung using speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

$$v = \frac{10 \times 2\pi r}{t} = \frac{20\pi r}{t}$$

6. Repeat the experiment for different values of centripetal force F and record your results in a table.
7. Plot a graph of $\text{time } t$ against F . Draw a straight line of best fit.
8. Explain why the gradient of the graph is given by $\text{gradient} = \frac{r}{v^2}$

where r is the mass of the bung and v is the radius of the circle.

9. Determine the mass of the bung from the gradient. How does it compare with the actual mass of the bung (also measured using a digital balance)?

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ACTIVITY 1: Without notes - Describe step by step how to accurately find the mass of an object in circular motion using the setup below. (focus on the physics)

Kilo 10³

Mega 10⁶ **Extension:** Name 2 significant sources of uncertainty and how they could be controlled.

Giga 10⁹

Key point

- Add a known **mass/force** to the string
- Rotate the object in a circle of **fixed radius**
- **Measure the time** to make 10 **revolutions**.
- Find the **time period (T)** by $t/10$
- Calculate the average speed of the mass: using $v = 2\pi r/T$.
- Change the centripetal force by adding masses to the string, and repeat.
- Plot a graph of **F against v^2**
- Find the **gradient of line of best fit**
- gradient = r/m (because of $F = mv^2$)
- Rearrange to Find **m**.

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Plenary

What are your top 3 tips for finding the mass of the bung **accurately**?

Consider the procedure / the equipment / the analysis

Ex: You can put them in order-of-importance!

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